VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

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BOSTON, Auguſt 30.

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

"The adminiſtration here has received a letter written by Mr. Morris, who ſays he was at St. Domingo, and in the confidence of Santhonax. That Santhonax hired a number of perſons to go into the United States, and ſet fire to the populous towns. That ſome had returned, received their reward, and had gone thence again. The writer mentions their names. One of the miniſtry has furniſhed Mr. King a copy of the letter."

If the circumſtance of the acceſſion of Paul I. of Ruſſia, to the confederacy againſt France, and the information of the account thereof being received fourteen hours after the ſigning of the ceſſation at Leoben, are accurate, they afford one of the moſt extraordinary occurrences ever recorded in hiſtory.—Extraordinary as it appears, we may think it fact—for independent of the account of it, inſerted this day, we have ſeen a Paris paper of a late date, in which it is pleaſantly ſaid, "ſuccours offered by the Emperor of Ruſſia, to his brother of Germany, coming as they did, after the treaty was ſigned, is like muſtard after dinner."

Capt. Daniel Tilton, of Exeter, New-Hampſhire is appointed ſenior officer of marines for the frigate Conſtitution, whereof Samuel Nicholſon, Eſq. is captain and commander.

We learn that a ſupply of cloathing for the marines will be ſent on, as early as poſſible. It is ſaid to be preparing. Recruiting inſtructions, and money will be ſound as ſoon as it is aſcertained whether Captain Tilton accepts.

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Of PEACE—Its Proſpects.

PARIS, July 8 to 12.

Negotiations with the Emperor continue. The new preliminaries have been ſigned at Baſle between the republic and emperor.

Lord Malmeſbury certainly arrived at Liſle, the 6th inſt. at 6 o'clock, P. M. He has viſited the French legation.

In the appointment of our negotiators, Barthelemy has had all the influence which was expected; it has not been his fault, for it appears certain, that he has diſplayed a firmneſs and frankneſs which juſtify the hopes that have been conceived of him. He voted neither for Letourneur nor Pleville. He propoſed three men who would have been generally approved by the public—Bourgoing, formerly ambaſſador of France, at Madrid, the author of an excellent tour of that country, and who has been employed 30 years in diplomacy; Maret, who has been adopted, and Colchen for whom he could obtain no other appointment than that of ſecretary general. We are aſſured that Barthelemy declared he could not vote for Letourneur, whom he did no know, and place him at the head of an employment which was altogether new to him. He was ſtrongly ſupported by Barras, who alſo urged the inconvenience of ſuch a choice. The partiality, however, of the other three members for their old colleague, got the better of the powerful reaſons of Barthelemy and Barras, who were in favor of diplomatic men of known merit.

July 6.

One journal only announced yeſterday that hoſtilities were recommenced; many journals repeat it to day. It is difficult to believe this news, and the leaſt reflection is ſufficient to reject it entirely. How can we think the emperor has begun to fight again, after having aided in deſpoiling the Venetians, and after having himſelf apprized the powers around him, that nothing is more lawful than to poſſeſs one's ſelf of the eſtates of the unfortunate? If the emperor ſhould be beaten, would not the Grand Turk, the king of Pruſſia, and the emperor of Ruſſia, in their turn, have a right to aid the French republic in partitioning his eſtates?

July 7.

The news of the renewal of hoſtilities with the emperor is not confirmed, and yet for ſome days, public paper has been very low; yeſterday it had no fixed value, it was offered at all prices, without finding any purchaſers. Some ſuſpect the directory have made additions to its firſt propoſitions; others think the emperor is frightened at the revolutionary principles which agitate Italy; but thoſe principles are not to be repreſſed by force of arms, but by a ſecurity of the ſmaller powers againſt his ambition, and that the emperor is no longer there.—Europe this day pays for its cowardice in ſuffering the partition of Poland; in that partition was written the downfall of the coalition.

July 9.

The following is the amount of all the reports reſpecting the re-commencement of hoſtilities in Italy:

In conſequence of the preliminaries of peace, the French army had evacuated ſeveral parts of Italy, to which the Auſtrians returned: but the inhabitants of ſeveral places doubtleſs but little flattered by the viſit of the latter, took arms and fired upon the ſoldiers to prevent their entry. Their reſiſtance however did not continue long. Thus in ſpite of all newſmongers and ſtock jobbers, war will not break out again.

Bourdeaux. We have reports of admiral Jervis's bombarding Cadiz.

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Of GENOA.

June 26.—Letters from Genoa aſſure us, that a great part of the inhabitants of that republic have it in comtemplation to aſk for the reunion of their country with France. If this could be effected, the ſtates of Genoa would form one of the fineſt departments of France.

July 4. While the government journal would perſuade us, that general Buonaparte and the French republic have not operated the revolutionary movements of Genoa, the proviſional government of that proviſional democracy thank gen. B. and the French republic for having officially co-operated in the regeneration of the country.

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Of MALTA.

If we may credit letters from Malta, publiſhed in the Frankfort journal, a very extenſive conſpiracy has been juſt diſcovered, in which a great number of perſons of all conditions are implicated. The plan of the conſpirators was, it is ſaid, to aſſaſſinate the grand maſters and the commanders, and to ſubſtitute a democracy inſtead of the preſent government. This conſpiracy was to have broke out the ſame day with that of Genoa. Happily it was diſcovered in time, and ſerious meaſures have been taken to ſtifle it entirely. A great number of individuals have been arreſted, and a tribunal has been eſtabliſhed, compoſed of four bailiffs to judge them. "This revolutionary ſpirit" adds the Journaliſt on this ſubject, "which has already delivered up a great part of Italy to innovations, ſeems ready to propagate itſelf through every part of that fine country, and to cauſe a general flame. Letters from Naples ſay that a fermentation reigns there—the conſequences of which are dreaded. It is the ſame in the eccleſiaſtical ſtates which the war has ſpared, and it is feared that a vacancy in the holy ſea, if it is unhappily taken place, will give riſe to ſerious troubles. Even Switzerland appears not to be entirely ſheltered from this contagion; we have already heard of troubles in that part of the republic neareſt to Italy, as well as in the Canton of St. Gal's. On the other hand, the harmony which has reigned between France and the Helvetic League has been diſturbed by ſome incidents, and among others, by the diſpute which has taken place on the ſubject of the navigation of the Lake of Lugano, and this affair is far from being entirely ſettled."

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Of VENICE.

Terms of peace allowed by Gen. Buonaparte to the Venetian Republic.

A million and a half of ducats (3 million of dollars) in ready money. 2d. Supporting the French army until he pleaſes to withdraw them. 3d. Three millions of ducats (or 6 million of dollars) in marine objects, ſuch as wood, cordage, cannon, &c. 4th. Six ſhips of the line well equipt, 5th. Forty pictures to be ſelected by French commiſſaries. 6th. A number of the beſt manuſcripts from the library of St. Marks.—7th, The two lions at Bronze at the entrance of the arſenal, as well as the four beautiful horſes of the ſame metal which are upon one of the public places of the city of Venice.—General Buonaparte declares that when theſe preliminaries are complied with, he will then treat upon other points and determine the new frontiers of the republic.

VENICE, June 24.

We learn with aſtoniſhment, that beſides the heavy contributions which we are forced to pay the French, they have yet added claims upon the production of the arts.—The lions in Bronze at the arſenal, the horſes of the ſame metal, which we took in 1300 from Conſtantinople, forty paintings at their own diſcretion, beſides manuſcripts and other antiquities, muſt be ready at the ſhorteſt notice for the fleet going to Toulon, a fleet which we once called our own. The Duke of Modena ſeems very tranquil, though he has been taken by his former vaſſals, for debt. The duke of Parma is the only one who eſcapes for the preſent, in conſequence of the alliance between Spain and the French republic.

VIENNA, July 1.

The bank of Venice, which was once judged the ſafeſt in Europe, has failed. So that many houſes as well as private perſons muſt ſuffer, and ſome perſons will doubtleſs be abſolutely ruined.

The property of the king of Great-Britain in the bank of Venice, to a large amount, has been confiſcated by gen. Buonaparte.

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FRENCH AFFAIRS.

The directory reſolves, that the functions of citizens Hughes, Lebas and Jeanet, appointed by the directory for the Windward iſlands and Cayenne, in execution of the law of the 5th Pluvioſe, 4th year, ſhall ceaſe on the 4th Thermidor, 5th year, when they ſhall proceed to the directory to render an account of their miſſion. All neceſſary meaſures for this object ſhall be taken by the miniſter of marine, who is charged with the executions of this decree.

Signed CARNOT, Preſident.
LA GARDE, Sec'ry.

Mr. Adet, our ambaſſador at Philadelphia, appears not to have brought with him the friendſhip of our ſiſters the republics of the United States; but in revenge, he is arrived at Paris, accompanied with different rare animals, ſuch as a——, a black ſnake, and three rattle ſnakes. Thus, if he has not the conſolation to enrich our diplomatic cabinet with a treaty of friendſhip between us and the Americans, he has at leaſt that of the peopling our menagerie with ſome miſchievous reptiles. There is nothing like a republic, it knows how to make the moſt of every thing.

Mr. John Adams, Preſident of the United States, delivered to Congreſs the 16th of May, a ſpeech from which we ſhall cite that part which directly regards France—This ſpeech, which bears the marks of greatneſs and of moderation, of courage and of prudence, ought to be fixed up in the hall of the two councils of the legiſlative body, in order that every deputy may be able to compare it with the meſſage by which the directory ſhall anſwer the motion of order of Paſtoret. It will conſole thoſe men who deſpiſe all the governments of Europe, whether monarchial or republican, by ſhewing them that there is a corner of the earth where principles, governors, the laws, and the governed, are in accord. Happy people! never leave the choice of thy chiefs to chance or to the cannon, for then thou wilt ſoon be glorious in the boſom of the moſt frightful miſery, and debaſed in the midſt of glory.

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Council of the Ancients—10 Meſſidor.

Tronchet, the defender of Louis XVI. is this day the organ of national juſtice towards two members of the family of the Bourbons, who remained in France, and have ſurvived the revolutionary ſtorm.—He propoſed in the council of the antients, to approve, and the council did unanimouſly approve the following reſolution, taken the 6th, in the Council of Five Hundred:

"That the ſequeſtered property in which there is no derogation by the 2d article of the decree of the national convention of the 24th prairial, 3d year, ſhall be reſtored, as far as belongs to Louis-Francois-Joſeph Bourbon-Conti, and Louiſe-Marie-Penthievre, widow of Orleans; that in conſequence they ſhall have the free diſpoſition of their eſtates, and anjoy all their political and civil rights."

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houſes and Lots in the Town of Peterſburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers. As conſiderable portions of the abovementioned property, are ſubject to leaſes of various modifications; and as other portions are ſomewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjuſt the whole advantageouſly for public ſale. It is therefore deemed moſt adviſeable, to receive propoſitions from thoſe who may chooſe to become purchaſers, deſcribing the particular portions thereof, they reſpectively propoſe to purchaſe; for this purpoſe the ſubſcriber will attend at Peterſburg during the ſitting of the next diſtrict court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property ſhould not be diſpoſed of at private ſale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumſtances will admit, and expoſed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of theſe ſales is to anſwer an immediate preſſure, it is expected that a conſiderable portion of the purchaſe money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although ſome credit will be allowed for ſome portion of the purchaſe money under particular circumſtances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purpoſes mentioned in the premiſes.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 19, 1797.

The Co-partnerſhip of

Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day diſſolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all perſons who have claims againſt them, are deſired to preſent their accounts to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid firm, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to tranſact buſineſs in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a conſtant ſupply of

DRY GOODS,
AND,
GROCERIES,

Which he will ſell at *very moderate prices* for Caſh or country produce.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

BLANK WRITS,
For SALE at this Office.

Further intelligence by the Ship Cumberland, arrived at Philadelphia.

PARIS, July 8.

The rumours which have been ſo induſtriouſly circulated, relative to the reſumption of hoſtilities in Italy, may be reduced to this: in conſequence of the preliminary articles of peace, the French army evacuated ſeveral of the Italian ſtates, which the Auſtrians progreſſively entered. In ſeveral places, however, the inhabitants, enraged at the viſit of the latter, took up arms, and made ſeveral diſcharges of muſquetry to oppoſe their entrance. Their reſiſtance did not laſt long. Thus, in ſpite of the jobbers and fabricators of news, the war is not yet recommenced.

Lyons has not been declared in a ſtate of ſiege, as has been reported, but the Directory has charged the commandant of that city to take ſuch meaſures as the circumſtances may require.

July 9.

The day before yeſterday, at half paſt ſix in the evening, a fire broke out in the church of the Celeſtins in this city; it burned till midnight, and entirely conſumed the building. This church had for ſome years been converted into a large manufactory for the caſting of balls, and for the conſtruction of gun carriages. The engines ſucceeded in cutting off all communication with the neighbouring houſes. The fire is ſuppoſed to have been the effect of party malice—the work of the royaliſts and anarchiſts. One of the ſpectators was of a different opinion: —"it is not owing," ſaid he, "to the imprudence of the workmen, as has been ſuppoſed. Divine Providence has lighted up this fire; Heaven, wearied with our victories and the calamities of the world, has deſtroyed, in our arſenals, theſe new inſtruments of carnage which we ſtill fabricate with one hand, while we hold out the olive branch with the other."

The Valteline, according to the laſt letters from that place, is declared free and independent.

Letters from Ulm, of the 20th ult. ſtate that the Auſtrian troops are on the point of immediately forming three camps; one of them in the environs of that city, another near Hailborn, in Suabia, and a third in Franconia, in Wurtzburg and Schweinfort; that the number of priſoners employed in the works of the fortifications of the city of Ulm, encreaſe daily, and they amounted, at the date of the letter, to 6000. Freſh orders were every day received from Vienna to haſten the works. If the cabinet of Vienna were in expectation of an immediate rupture, it could not employ more energy in its defence. And how does it happen that the French government, with ſo much reaſon to miſtruſt others, continues in the moſt perfect ſecurity?

July 10.

Conſiderable alarm was excited on the exchange on the 8th inſtant, by the bankruptcy of a merchant named Follope, who has failed for 11 millions of livres. Other bankruptcies were expected to follow.

The miniſter of marine and of colonies, to the Preſident of the Executive Directory.

Citizen Preſident,

I haſten to inform you that a diviſion of the naval armament of Toulon, conſiſting of 2 ſhips of 80 guns, 4 ſhips of 74 guns, & ſeveral frigates, under the command of rear Admiral Brueyx, ſet ſail on the 28th ult. Every thing on the part of the officers and crews promiſes that the expedition will be ſucceſsful.

I have alſo to inform you than an 80 gun ſhip has been launched from the dock yard of the port of Toulon.

Health and reſpect,

TRUGUET.

We are ignorant what is the object of the expedition. May it not furniſh new matter for triumph to our enemies, and for diſgrace to a miniſter who has never yet been able to triumph over any thing but public opinion.

General Hedonville will be followed to St. Domingo by Watrin, general of brigade, Klinger and Becker, adjutants general, and D'Anzy, commander of battalion, whom the Directory places under his command.

General Scherer, who had been nominated to replace Willot, at Marſeilles, will reſume his place of inſpector general of cavalry of the army of the Sambre & Meuſe.

Letters from Vienna, of the 28th ult. mention that ſeveral troops paſſed through that city on their way to the army of the Rhine. The Emperor had written a letter with his own hand, to the council of war, recommending to them to take care that their army received the neceſſary reinforcements, and whatever it might ſtand in need of in every poſſible caſe.

VIENNA, June 22.

The inſurrection in Poland begins to wear a ſomewhat ſerious aſpect. A very extraordinary quantity of ſtores and ammunition of every kind continues to be ſent to the army of Italy. General Laudon's corps has juſt left the Tyrol to penetrate into Italy.

June 24.

The negociations at Montebello, near Milan, between the French and Auſtrian plenipotentiaries, ſtill continue. Six officers have been appointed as couriers to the Marquis de Gallo. The deputies appointed on the part of Auſtria to the congreſs for the peace of the empire, are the counts Lehrbach, Wetternich, and Cobenzel, and Baron Weſtphal.

Orders have likewiſe been ſent to the troops in Upper Auſtria, for four battalions to march immediately to the army in Inner Auſtria and Italy.

A conſpiracy has been diſcovered at Naples, and private letters from the city aſſert, that had not 5000 Lazaroni protected the king, he and his whole family would have fallen a ſacrifice to the democratic rage of the conſpirators. The duke of Modena had nearly been arreſted at Venice by the French; they required the money he had taken with him from Modena, but he anſwered, that it was in the hands of the Auſtrian miniſter at Venice, who conſidered it as a ſacred depoſit which he would not give up. On the mediation of the Spaniſh miniſter at Venice, however it was agreed, that the duke, on paying 180,000 ducats to the French, ſhould be permitted to leave the city.

Udine, Buſſano, and Zara, the capital of Venetian Dalmatia, are again in the poſſeſſion of our troops.

July 5.

The Court Gazette of this day contains a proclamation iſſued by the adminiſtration of Stiria, and addreſſed to the people of that country, who conceive, that ſince the departure of the French, they ought no longer to pay any taxes to their lords, nor tythes to the clergy, nor fulfil any of the feudal obligations. They pretended that Buonaparte had ſtipulated for this in one of the articles of the preliminaries. The adminiſtration declare, that they will enforce the payment of the taxes to the lords, the payment of the tythes to the clergy, and the feudal rights, without which no human ſociety can exiſt without being involved in ruin. They add, that whoever ſhall make the leaſt oppoſition will be immediately arreſted and delivered up to juſtice.

ALTONA, July 4.

A few days ago, very important diſpatches from the Duke of Brunſwick, who has the chief command of the troops that guard the line of demarcation, arrived at Cruxhaven, and were immediately forwarded to England. They are ſaid to relate to the plan of the French and Dutch, to attack the electorate of Hanover. Among the troops under the Duke's command great movements take place, and ſome corps have actually advanced nearer the Dutch frontiers. On the other hand, the French concentrate a powerful force on the Lower Rhine, and are ready to act on the firſt notice.

HAGUE, June 27.

"Moſt of the Batavian troops deſtined for the Batavian expedition, have now reached the Heider and Texel, where, tomorrow morning, a beginning will be made to embark them on board the tranſports which are ready for ſea. Gen. Daendels has not yet returned from Zwoll, whither he has gone to enquire into the circumſtances which have induced the troops quartered in that town, to oppoſe that intended embarkation; two companies of the troops at Delft have likewiſe refuſed to go on board the tranſports.

"The provincial adminiſtration of Holland has publiſhed a reply to the letter of the convention, wherein the province of Holland was threatened with military execution, in caſe the arrears of contribution were not immediately diſcharged by that province."

LONDON, July 11.

Saturday, captain Paget, of the navy, arrived at the Admiralty Office, with diſpatches from the earl of St. Vincent, containing an account of ſeveral captures made by the Engliſh. The officer alſo brought advice, that the Raven brig, commanded by capt. James, had taken a Spaniſh galleon worth 300,000l.

Laſt week immenſe quantities of ſtores were ſhipped for the Cape of Good Hope. A ſhip of 800 tons was freighted with coals and flour: the prime coſt of the coals here was 1000l. and the expence of carrying them to the Cape will be 6000l. more. The reaſon of ſending flour is, that though there is plenty of wheat, there are not mills enough in the country to grind it for the increaſed eſtabliſhment of the military and others.

A petition has been preſented to the Batavian convention, by a number of perſons concerned in the trade and maritime affairs of that republic, requeſting that, in the approaching negotiations, England may be made to indemnify the Batavian citizens for the loſs they ſuſtained by the detention of the Dutch ſhips, and other acts of hoſtility, which amounts to above 120 millions of florins.

Meetings of the merchants have been held in the conſulados of the different ports of Spain, where propoſitions were made on the part of the adminiſtrators, that the merchants, in conſequence of the ſtagnated ſtate of commerce, which rendered their capitals in a manner uſeleſs, ſhould ſubſcribe to a large loan to the King, and ſhould take for ſecurity and payment, licences for ſhipping goods to America, whenever commerce again opened. The merchants of Cadiz ſubſcribed very largely; but in other ports very little money was obtained.

A private letter received yeſterday by the Hamburgh mails, contains the following particulars reſpecting the ſituation of the Marquis La Fayette, at Olmutz, and is extracted from an official report of the governor of that fortreſs:—"La Fayette and his family occupy the ground floor of the houſe which looks into the fields, and where they occupy three different apartments. Every one of their ſervants has a room to himſelf. Their apartments, raiſed above the fortification, enjoy the pureſt air, and have large windows 13 feet high. They are fitted up according to the choice of their occupiers, and furniſhed in the moſt decent manner. La Fayette and his family get what breakfaſt they chooſe; five diſhes and a deſſert at dinner; two diſhes at ſupper; Hungarian Wine, &c. All the clothes and linen the Marquis demands he is furniſhed with, without the leaſt objection. The apartments are cleaned and aired with the utmoſt care. They are attended by their own ſervants, enjoy a good ſtate of health, receive all the books they deſire, and are allowed to correſpond with their friends and relations."

July 12.

A captain of an American veſſel arrived in town on Monday laſt, from Havre, who ſtates, that 22 American veſſels are now lying in that port, moſt of which have been condemned.

If we might draw any concluſion from the proſpect of peace from the immenſe orders which have been lately received from France for woollen goods of all deſcriptions, we ſhould pronounce it very certain indeed.—The orders for Caſſimeres only are larger than all the ſtock in hand in the warehouſes of the country. Many of the orders have been paid for in advance in ſpecie remitted from Hamburgh.

Major Gen. Cuyler and his ſuite, with Governor Johnſon, lady, and family, ſailed on Monday morning from Cowes road, for the Weſt Indies, on board the Concorde frigate, capt. Roberts.

July 13.

By a letter from the Hague, we learn, that General Hoche, Commander in Chief of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, has been there, and after having held ſeveral conferences with the Members of the Batavian Government, and the Commander in Chief of the intended expedition, left that city, either on his return to the army, or as ſome ſuppoſe, on his way to Paris.

The preparations for that expedition are continued with the utmoſt activity and vigour. The committee of marine directs the naval armament, which conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line, namely, 4 of 74 guns, 6 of 68, 3 of 60, and 4 of 54, beſides ſeveral frigates, and brigs. The ſhips are to be victualled for 4 months. The committee of Union, ſuperintends the embarkation of the land troops, compoſed of 20 battalions of Batavian Infantry; and the committee for foreign affairs conducts the execution of the expedition, which is ſaid to be combine with another, to be executed by a French flotilla, fitted out at Dunkirk, to render the former more ſucceſsful.

General Daendels commands the land troops, and Admiral Winter the fleet.—They are intimate friends, and have both ſerved in the French army.

We are informed by a letter from Copenhagen of the 1ſt inſt. that on the 30th ult. three Ruſſian ſhips of the line, two frigates and one brig, commanded by rear Admiral Matteroos, arrived there from England, on their paſſage home.

We are glad to obſerve that the bill introduced into Parliament on Tueſday by lord Grenville, for enabling his Majeſty to convene Parliament at a notice of 14, inſtead of 40 days, is likely to meet the general ſenſe of the country. The regulation can be attended with little or no inconvenience, as it can rearly happen that a member of Parliament ſhall not be informed of the circumſtance of the meeting at even the moſt diſtant parts of the country within the limited time, ſo as to be able to give his attendance on the firſt day of the Seſſion; the advantages reſulting from the bill are obvious, eſpecially in critical times like the preſent, where the collective wiſdom of Parliament may from a change of circumſtances become highly neceſſary to be taken in the diſcuſſion of the general ſtate of public affairs. The bill does not, in other reſpects, appear to us to be any indication of the opinion of his Majeſty's miniſters on the probable ſucceſs or failure of the preſent negociation. It is an act of wiſe regulation, and as ſuch we have no doubt it will paſs unanimouſly in both houſes of Parliament.

As a proof of the diminution in the general ſale of Newſpapers ſince the laſt impolitic tax laid on them, we have to obſerve in one inſtance, that the number of newſpapers ſent on through the General Poſt Office on Monday the 3d inſt. was 24,700, and on Monday laſt, only 16,800—a falling off of nearly one third.

July 14.

Capt. Gore, who lately ſhot the Earl of Meath, in a duel near Dublin, has ſurrendered himſelf to take his trial for the alledged murder.

Mr. Burke is to be buried at Beaconsfield, on Saturday next, in a private manner, a few of his own particular friends being only to attend the funeral.

Arrived at Spithead, the San Domaſa Spaniſh man of war, of 74 guns, prize to Admiral Harvey, and La Prompte frigate, from the Weſt-Indies.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in Newberryport, dated July 6, 1797.

"There is a general expectation of peace in a few weeks, which occaſions a ſtagnation of buſineſs at preſent. We have accounts yeſterday in the Paris prints of an embargo in America.

"Lord Malmeſbury is again arrived in Paris to negociate a peace. General Pinckney is alſo at Paris.

Diſcovery! A box of goods entered as a box of tape, worth 800 dollars, brought by the ſhip America, capt. Ewing, from Hamburgh, arrived at Philadelphia, having been ſuſpected to contain other goods, was opened at the cuſtom houſe, and found to contain upwards of 800 gold watches, worth near 11,000 dollars, which are of courſe forfeited.

PROPOSALS

For carrying MAILS of the UNITED STATES, on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the firſt day of October next.

1. FROM Peterſburg by Suſſex courthouſe and Southampton courthouſe, to South Quay—once in two weeks—Leaving Peterſburg ever other Wedneſday, by 8 A. M. and arrive at South Quay on Thurſday by 4 P. M. Returning—leave South Quay every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Peterſburg on Tueſday by 3 P. M.

2. From Suffolk by Murfreeſboro' to South Quay, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Tueſday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreeſboro' by 6 P. M. Returning—leave Murfreeſboro' every Wedneſday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of November next, and to continue until the firſt day of October 1799.

The uſual penalties for failures and delays will be ſtipulated in the contracts.

JO: HABERSHAM, P. M. G.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Auguſt 24, 1797. 4w

PETERSBURG, *Sept.* 15.

The Spaniſh miniſter, YRUJO, arrived at Boſton the firſt inſtant, on a tour through the eaſtern ſtates.

On the 7th inſtant, the United States frigate CONSTELLATION, was launched at Baltimore.

A Philadelphia paper of the 7th inſt. ſays—"General Koſciuſko, we hear, has left the city, on a viſit to General White, of New-Brunſwick. Before he left town, we underſtand, a gentleman in office preſented him with a land warrant, to which he was entitled by his ſervices, and intimated there was a ſum of money due to him, for his ſervices in the cauſe of this country. We underſtand that the General ſignified, that whilſt fortune ſmiled upon him at home, he had no intention of receiving any pecuniary reward from the United States, but that, in his preſent circumſtances, he ſhould not decline the acceptance of what appeared to be his due. We believe that, with principal and intereſt, his pay will not amount to leſs than 18 or 20,000 dollars, as the General entered into the ſervice as a Colonel of Engineers in October, 1776, and remained till the end of the war. The land warrant, we are told, the General preſented to a Welch farmer, of the name of Thomas, who was a paſſenger in the ſame ſhip, and of whom he had conceived a high opinion."

This day commences the Circuit Court for this Diſtrict.

On Wedneſday laſt departed this life, Col. GEORGE ROBERTSON, of Cheſterfield county.

The ſhips Flora, Colley, and Juno, Baird, are arrived at City Point from Liverpool. The Flora left Liverpool about the laſt of July—The Parliament of England was prorogued on the 20th of July, to the 5th of October. The following are a few articles extracted from papers received by this veſſel.

PARIS, July 13.

We have received from different ports of the republic a great number of letters announcing to us the extreme embarraſſment which prevails relative to whatever concerns our intercourſe and relations with the United States of North America. We are in a manner ignorant, whether we are at peace or at war with theſe ſtates; neither do we as yet know what has hitherto been the conduct of the French government towards them; what will be the effect of the almoſt hoſtile ſpeeches of Mr. Adams in congreſs; and whether new negociations are entered on, or whether on the other hand, a rupture is to break out? From hence has riſen a great ſtagnation in the commercial intercourſes between the two countries. But what is ſtill more diſaſtrous, is the uncertainty under which the legiſlature has for ſome time labored, relative to the captures made by our privateers, nearly the whole of which captures claim the rights of American neutrality.

We learn through a ſure and authentic channel that the illuſtrious La Fayette, his family and companions, are at length liberated. This news is confirmed by letters from general Clarke, the directory's agent in Italy, and by the marquis de Gallo, the the Emperor's plenipotentiary.—*Perlet.*

The directory will repair to-morrow to the Field of Mars, to celebrate there the anniverſary of the 24th of July. This will be a glorious opportunity to announce to the people the liberation of La Fayette, whoſe name is ſo intimately connected with that memorable epoch of the French revolution.

We not long ſince announced the departure of a ſquadron from Toulon. It is now believed, that its deſtination is Corſu, in the Adriatic—and that it will there be joined by 7 ſhips and as many frigates that are already in that port.

July 16.

The negociations for peace with England are far advanced, the baſis is almoſt agreed upon, it is even ſaid, they depend only upon the reſtitution of Trincomale, which England appeared at firſt to refuſe; but there is every reaſon to hope that the difficulty will be as eaſy got over as that which occurred reſpecting the diſpoſition of Mantua, the deſtination of which is now fixed, and thus an end put to the difficulties which our treaty with the Emperor experienced.—*Perlet*

The commercial intereſts of France and of the colonies have long required a ceſſation of hoſtilities at St Domingo—the directory have commiſſioned their negociators at Liſle to attend to that ſubject, and it is thought that the conditions of an armiſtice will ſoon be agreed on.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 3d mention, that two couriers from the executive directory had reached that place, and it was thought that the object of their arrival was to obtain from Hamburg, as well as from Denmark, a promiſe that all communication with the Engliſh, by the Elbe, ſhall be ſhut up.

July 17.

We have mentioned, but without being able to confirm them, that hopes were entertained of an approaching peace with England. Nothing official has yet been publiſhed on this ſubject. We are ignorant whether the Britiſh cabinet be as much diſpoſed as we are aſſured it is, to reſtore every thing not only to us, but alſo to Spain and Holland.

LONDON, July 19.

A privy council was this morning held upon the ſubject of the laſt diſpatches brought by Mr. Dreſſings, after the riſing of which a freſh expreſs was ſent off, meanwhile we can aſſure our readers, nothing has tranſpired concerning either power, beyond what is made the common converſation of Liſle, not any of the correſpondence of the commiſſioners having been publiſhed, as was the caſe with that which paſſed between lord Malmeſbury and citizen De la Croix on a former occaſion.

Projet and *Contre-Projet* have now been exhibited—theſe it is not to be imagined, exactly agree, or diſcuſſions were unneceſſary. To reconcile their jarring elements is the buſineſs of the different miniſters, that the *original* terms of either party will be obſtinately adhered to it, were abſurd to ſuppoſe.

The rumours on this ſubject are briefly to the following effect:

Not only the ſhips of which the French were diſpoſſeſſed at Toulon, but all the poſſeſſions taken, as well as from their allies as themſelves during the war, we are told, England muſt conſent to reſtore as the baſis of negociation, ſo well informed do politicians affect to be on the ſubject of the claims of France—meanwhile we cannot learn a ſyllable of what has been propoſed on the part of England.

July 21.

Paris papers were yeſterday received down to the date of the 17th inſt. inclusive—we find nothing in them which warrants the ſuppoſition that has gone forth, that the terms of the French directory are ſo high as to preclude all hope of a favorable iſſue to the negociation now pending at Liſle, on the contrary, much confidence is expreſſed that it will end in a peace ſatisfactory to all parties. See *Extracts.*

A mail from Liſbon, which arrived yeſterday, ſpeaks of the continuance of the blockade of Cadiz harbour.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Liſle, July 14, on the ſubject of the Negociation, received by a Gentleman in the City.

"I arrived here only yeſterday morning; and I believe I can already aſſure you that, whatever reports may be circulated in your city, in order to affect the price of Stocks, we ſhall ſoon have a well cemented peace. This is the opinion of every man of underſtanding. Indeed, what power on earth can now prevent the concluſion of this grand work, ſince both nations ſigh for peace. Some people take pains to perſuade the public, that the Directory will throw obſtacles in the way of the negociation. If the Directory could have ſtopt it, in the beginning, they certainly would have done it, and of this we have a proof, ſince they diſapproved the conduct of Buonaparte, in agreeing, in the preliminaries with the Emperor, to admit to a Congreſs to be held an Engliſh Envoy; now it is too late, and you may reckon with certainty upon a ſpeedy peace on tollerable terms."

July 24.

A report prevailed yeſterday at Portſmouth, of Earl St. Vincent having had an engagement with the Spaniſh fleet, and having captured five ſail of the line. We do not know how this report originated, and it ſeems indeed vague, that we attach but little credit to it.

The lateſt diſpatches received by miniſters from the Mediterranean, afford ſtrong grounds to ſuppoſe that a naval action has, before this time, taken place in that quarter. According to reports which are abroad in well informed circles, the Spaniards are determined, with the help of their allies the French, to riſk a battle. It is ſaid that the combined forces are in great ſtrength; and the following ſtatement, on the authenticity of which we do not, however, pledge ourſelves, has been handed to us. If it be at all near the truth, and the Spaniards reſolved to try their ſtrength, our tars will have a full ſcope for their galantry. By this ſtatement, it appears, that there were at Cadiz, when the diſpatches came away, 83 ſhips of the line, 31 of which were lying in the outer road, and the 2 others fitting with all poſſible diſpatch in the harbour. Off the Orange-grove in the Algeſiras bay, there were 8 Spaniſh line of battle ſhips, and 2 French ſhips of 80 guns. Four French ſhips of the line were cruizing off Corſica. Our readers will ſee by our Gibraltar letter, that the Venetian ſquadron has been fitting with every expedition by the French, to join the fleets in the Mediterranean. Under theſe circumſtances we may look hourly for important advices from Earl St. Vincent.

*** *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmallneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

NOTICE.

THE Preſident and Directors of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COMPANY, duly conſtituted and appointed agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly paſſed at Raleigh in December laſt, for the purpoſe "of improving the navigation of "Cape Fear River from Averyſborough to the con"fluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the "ſaid rivers as far as the ſame can be effected;"—and which Act empowers the Preſident and Directors of ſaid Company "to agree with any perſon or "perſons to open and improve the navigation of "Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforeſaid, by "canals, locks or ſluices, from place to place, and "from time to time, upon ſuch terms as they may "think beſt;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are now ready and willing to engage with any perſon or perſons who will undertake the opening and improvement of the navigation of the above mentioned rivers. And as the waters in theſe rivers are expected to be low for ſome months, during which the ſituations of the different ſhoals or other obſtructions, can be ſo much better examined, it is particularly requeſted, that whoever has any intention of undertaking the ſaid work will come forward without loſs of time—Undoubted ſecurity will be expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addreſſed to the Preſident of the Company near Pittſborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, Preſident.

Pittſborough, Chatham county, N. C. Auguſt 30, 1797. } 6w

I. HALL, & Co.

Have juſt received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extenſive aſſortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spaniſh Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigriſe (dry and in oil)
Pruſſian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linſeed Oil

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magneſia
Crucibles (large and ſmall)
Caſtile Soap
Caſtor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent ſhaving Soap
Tooth Bruſhes
Fleſh, ditto
Key Inſtruments for extracting Teeth
Beſt Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elaſtic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Eſſence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Muſk
White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Peſtoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raiſons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling Bottles, cut and plain
Breaſt Pipes
Nipple Glaſſes
Glaſs Mortars and Peſtles
——— graduated meaſures
——— Funnels
Vials aſſorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and Peſtles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Eſſence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
Britiſh Oil
Turlington's Balſam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Reſtorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jeſuit's ditto
Eſſence of Peppermint
Anderſon's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyſer's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc,
&c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 233 1-2 acres, lying in Brunſwick county on White Oak ſwamp, near Randolph's Ordinary, which has on it a good dwelling-houſe, two kitchens, and other out-houſes—it is good grain land. Alſo the STOCK, conſiſting of CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, and the Crop of CORN and FODDER. The Land may be had ſeparate from the Stock and Crop, or they may be both purchaſed together. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes HEARTWELL SLEDGE.

September 13, 1797. 1*

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 13 miles from Green Court houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

Wanted immediately,

A SMART active young Man, to attend to receiving Wheat, &c. at PETERSBURG MILLS. Such a perſon, of good character, and reſpectable connections, will meet encouragement. A knowledge of the Milling Buſineſs may at the ſame time be acquired by induſtry and attention.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

September 14, 1797. tf

FOUND,

Two KEYS, tied with a black Ribbon. They may be ſeen at the Printing-Office.

Peterſburg, September 11, 1797.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceaſed, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Buſineſs

as uſual, in all its various branches. They flatter themſelves their paſt conduct has given ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers, who may depend on their uſing their beſt endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All perſons having any demands againſt the Firm will pleaſe make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

TICKETS

In the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery, SOLD HERE.

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

European and Eaſt-India

GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

A REPORT having been circulated by a certain Samuel Clay, ſon of Thomas Clay, of Dinwiddie county, tending to injure my character; and not knowing how far the artful unprovoked attempt of ſuch a wretch may have me with countenance where I am not known, I find myſelf conſtrained in juſtice to myſelf, and thoſe of my family, to lay a few affidavits before the public, in order to do away any impreſſion which his report may have made, ſhould ſuch his diabolical intentions in any degree have ſucceeded; the ſtigma he attempted to affix on me will be found in the following affidavit of James Locke.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a juſtice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, James Locke; and being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, ſaith, that he heard Samuel Clay ſay, that a man went to William Cryer's, and told him he was a hogſtealer, and not to deny it—if he did, he would have him recorded, and that it was no better a man than Charles Wilſon—and further, that he heard George Booth, nephew of the ſaid William Cryer, tax the ſaid Samuel Clay with having made the aforeſaid aſſertion, and demanded his author, and that the ſaid Samuel Clay gave up Emanuel Weeks, ſen. as his author.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

THIS day came before me, Francis Muir, a juſtice of the peace, in and for the county of Dinwiddie, Emanuel Weeks, ſen. and being ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſt of Almighty God, ſaith; that he never did hear Charles Wilſon ſay any thing reſpecting William Cryer's having ſtolen hogs, or of his having threatened to have him recorded if he did not give them up, nor any words to that purport, or any wiſe diſreſpectful of the ſaid William Cryer—nor did he this deponent, ever ſay that he heard the ſaid Wilſon ſpeak in any manner or form diſreſpectful of the ſaid Cryer to any perſon whatſoever. All he heard Charles Wilſon ſay, was, that there were ſome ſhy hogs caught in the woods by ſaid Cryer's overſeers, and they, the overſeers, would not give them up, before he Wilſon went to the ſaid Cryer reſpecting them; and that the ſaid Cryer did not care to give them up, before he, the ſaid Wilſon, would declare that they belonged to him, or Peter Jones of Amelia county.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, 1797.

FRANCIS MUIR.

I find myſelf under the neceſſity to come forward and declare the truth of a report that has been propagated ſome time paſt, reſpecting, that I ſaid William Cryer, of Nottoway county, was a hogſtealer, and that I could prove it; this may ſerve to ſhew and certify, that I do ſolemnly declare that I never ſaid any ſuch thing, neither did I ever think ſo, or hear any perſon or perſons ſay he was one—Therefore I appear to a candid public, and declare myſelf innocent of ever propagating any ſuch report; nor can I entertain the leaſt doubt, that the public in general, and my acquaintances in particular, will give the leaſt credit in future to any ſuch report as having come from me—I farther believe, that Mr. Cryer would ſcorn an action of that kind as much as any man—but I do ſuppoſe that the report might originate in conſequence of Mr. Cryer's overſeers having caught ſome wild hogs on my land, which I had every reaſon to believe did belong to Mr. Peter Jones, of Amelia county, which created ſome altercation between them and myſelf; but on appearing to Mr. Cryer, and having ſtated the caſe to him reſpecting the hogs, he then agreed to give up the ſaid hogs, as I verily did believe them to be Mr. Jones's—tho' at the ſame time Mr. Cryer informed me he had loſt a number of hogs, and by what the overſeers told him, he did believe they were his, and conſequently, directed the overſeers to go and catch them.

CHARLES WILSON.

Nottoway, ſc. This day Charles Wilſon perſonally appeared before me, a juſtice of peace for the ſaid county, and made oath to the truth of the above affidavit.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of July, 1797.

EDMUND WILLIS.

To make my comments at this time, on the deſpicable conduct of Samuel Clay, would be paying a poor compliment to a judicious and impartial public, who are as ſuſceptable of right as he is of wrong, and no doubt will pay that compliment to his defamatory principles and talents which they merit.

The public's humble ſervant,

William Cryer.

Nottoway, Auguſt 7, 1797.

N. B. Perhaps it would not be improper to obſerve, that the hogs which occaſioned the altercation between my overſeers and Capt. Wilſon were unmarked, and that his land adjoins that of mine.

(ſt.) W. C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber the 12th of this instant, a

Sorrel COLT,

Three years old, this last spring, he is four feet seven or eight inches high, he is well formed, and when mounted has a good appearance, trots well, his marks are as follows: (to wit) he has a thin switch tail, a small white in his face, his feet all white, more or less, his mane is inclined to be flaxen.

Any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

LUKE PRYOR.

Nottoway, August 31, 1797. (4w.)

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 12th instant, a very bright coloured MULATTO MAN, named

B E N;

About five feet ten or eleven inches high, straight limb'd, with pretty long bushy hair; he carried off with him very good homespun cloathing, but perhaps he may change them. I expect he will alter his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.—He can make coarse shoes, and saws pretty well at the whip-saw. I am apprehensive he may be in company with a black fellow, who passes for a freeman, calls himself HARRY BYRD, and has a pass:—Byrd is a very noted fellow, about the height of the above mentioned Ben, and is very badly bursten—both of them can read and write a little.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said Ben to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, and will pay all reasonable charges.

JACOB COLEMAN.

Warren county, North Carolina, August 31, 1797. } (3w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY the 7th day of May, from Seth Ward, in Lunenburg county, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of

PRESSE,

of a very black complexion, about 20 years of age, has thick lips and talks very plain and sensible, is a little round shouldered; carried off with her a check linen petticoat, a stripped rapper, and copperas and white stripped habit: I expect she will change her name, and try to pass for a free woman. I am sure she will try to make down the country and perhaps o Petersburg.

All masters of vessels are forewarned taking in any such slave; she is a noted runaway in the lower parts, and has been in public gazettes some time last summer; she says she is well acquainted in Petersburg, City-Point and Broadway.

Any person that will take up and secure the said Negro in any jail so that I get her again, or return her to me, shall receive the above reward.

4w SETH WARD.

August 30, 1797.

Charlotte County, August 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff, against JOHN WATKINS, Deft. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the first Monday in November next, and answer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months successively, and published at the front door of Little Roanoake Church in the said county, on some day immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said county.

Copy,—Teste.

(sm.) THOMAS READ, C.

Cabin-Point Fall Races,

WILL commence the third Thursday in October next, and will continue three days.—First day worth about £.45, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for age—Second day, two mile heats, with a catch on each, free for any horse, &c. except the winning horse on the first day, and worth about £.20.—The third day mile heats, with a catch, for an elegant Saddle, Bridle, &c. Also an elegant saddle will be run for the second Thursday in September next.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Cabin-Point, August 17, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Petersburg (If applied for soon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of these Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing testimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

B L A N K B O N D S,

At this Office.

John & William Bell,

Have just received, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hose and Gloves, Silk and Muslin Shawls, Muslins of every discription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muslinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Petersburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

ANDREW PARKS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of at the most reasonable and reduced prices for Cash or produce.

Petersburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogsheads and Barrels.

Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.

3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.

SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.

Apple BRANDY.

SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.

Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BAR-IRON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Petersburg, August 17, 1797. (ep tf)

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 12th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them will see the necessity of making speedy payments, and such as have any demands against them will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of

GOODS,

On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, British Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed of at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, July 27, 1797. (8w)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Mulatto GIRL, about 18 years old—she is offered for sale because the owner has no employment for her.—A credit will be given, if required. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—75 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 3d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

Currie & Dumfrey,

BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS;

RICHMOND.

HAVING commenced business in the house next door to Messrs. Bell & Shiphard's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Gallego's—Respectfully informs the public that they have received a large and complete assortment of the very best PAPER, and other materials from London, for carrying on the BOOK-BINDING & STATIONARY BUSINESS, in all their branches—Those who please to employ them may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and dispatch.

They have ready for sale, a general assortment of DAY-BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS, for public records, with a great variety of others for different purposes, all of the best materials faithfully manufactured.

They have also for sale, the

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

Blank Books bound and ruled to any pattern—and orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

They want a BOY between twelve and fifteen years of age, as an apprentice, who can read and write, and be well recommended.

Richmond, July 18, 1797. (tf.)

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 3, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

The Co-Partnership of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS dissolved the 10th instant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All persons indebted to the said concern, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately; and those who have claims against them, are desired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Petersburg, August 15, 1797. (tf.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the subscriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouse, 58 from Petersburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the best stands for a Store, being central of a wealthy settlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and easy to work, the greatest part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good springs convenient, and one of the best places for raising of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the best order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings consist of a very convenient dwelling-house, situated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two story high, three chimneys with seven fire places—also several other buildings which will answer for a Store, and other out-houses. Any further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser would wish to view the premises, which may be seen at any time on application to the subscriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I ask being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a discount of 12½ per cent. shall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

N O T I C E.

THE subscriber, administrator of Col. Frederick Werneck, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the first day of December next; as after that date this notice will be pleaded in bar.

U. MARCK.

Petersburg, August 21, 1797. (12t.)

Blank Bills of Loading, for sale at this Office.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively brisk workman. His countenance is very good—When spoken to, he converses with ease and confidence, and is pretty sagacious. I purchased the said fellow last fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whose name he has been twice advertised in the Richmond news-papers. During his last runaway trip (last summer) he was employed for a considerable length of time, by some person near Dumfries, from which circumstance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all persons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and masters of vessels, or others, from carrying him out of this state. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional sum, in proportion to the distance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the usual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is customary for them to possess. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

Hicks's Ford Fall Races,

WILL commence on the 2d Thursday in October, and continue three days.

First day's Race, mile heats, for two years old Nags only, with a feather on each.

Second day's, Jockey Club Purse, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, two mile heats—money hung up.

And the third day, an elegant SADDLE, BRIDLE, and WHIP, free for any untried Nags, mile heats.

The first day's Purse now amounts to 100 Dollars. The Jockey Club Purse is already 120 Dollars, and more expected,—besides 10 Dollars for each Horse entered,—which purse and entrance will go to the winning Horse.

BELFIELD STARK.

Hicks's Ford, August 17, 1797. (6w)

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, situated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Petersburg.—There are on the premises, a bakehouse, two dwelling-houses, and every necessary out-house.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extensive business.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaser, he giving satisfactory security.—Possession may be had the first of October insuing, and if not sold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Petersburg, July 5, 1797. 1st. Oct.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		$11800
704 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is 15000		
ft for the purposes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,

} Commissioners

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

Dinwiddie, Sept. 7, 1797.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of, or in any manner trading for, a BOND given by the subscriber to William Logan, of Halifax county; the Bond is for 200 d. bears date the 2nd of July last, and payable the first day of this month—as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law. 3* JOHN BROWN.

BLANK WRITS,

Sold at this Office.

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